The Times.

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Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

To an Absent One.

This lonely hour, this lonely hour,
Say, whither are your footsteps straying—
'Neath what bower of blooming flowers,
Are you in sadness still delaying?

This lonely hour, this lonely hour,
O! tell me where thy sad thoughts wander?
What loved one's absence do you mourn?
On whose bless'd image do you ponder?

O, tell me, in this quiet hour,
As beautiful as Spring's sweet flower,
Why have I not your smiles and love,
To cheer me this lone twilight hour?

While sadly all alone I sit,
And think of sweet, departed hours,
When you alone my sorrows soothed,—
My pathway ever strewed with flowers.

Say, will I ne'er, no ne'er again,
List to the tones of thy voice so sweet?
And ne'er again thy form behold,
Until in heaven, sweet heaven we meet?

STELLA.

A Travellers Experience of Women.

I have observed among all nations, that the women ornament themselves more than the men; that wherever found, they are the same, kind, civil, obliging, humane, tender things; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest. They do not hesitate like men, to perform a hospitable or generous action; not haughty nor arrogant, nor supercilious, but full of courtesy, and fond of society; industrious economical, ingeneous, more liable in general to err than man, but in general, more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. I never expressed myself in the language of decency and friendship to a woman, whether civilized or savage, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man, it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plans of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spread regions of wondering Tartary, hungry, dry, cold, wet or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue, so worthy of the appellation of benevolence. these actions have been performed in so free and kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweet draught, and if hungry, I ate the coarse morsel with a double relish.—*Ladyard's Letters.*

The Wife's Influence.

A woman, in many instances has her husband's fortune in her power, because she may or she may not conform to his circumstances. This is her first duty, and it ought to be her pride. No passion for luxury or display ought to tempt her for a moment to deviate in the least degree from this line of conduct. She will find her respectability in it. Any other course is wretchedness itself, and inevitably leads to ruin.

Nothing can be more miserable than to struggle to keep up appearances. If it could succeed it would cost more than it is worth: as it never can, its failure involves the deepest mortification. Some of the sublimest exhibitions of human virtue have been made by women, who had been precipitated suddenly from wealth and splendor to absolute want.

Then a man's fortunes are in a manner in the hands of his wife, inasmuch as his power of exertions depends on her.—His moral strength is inconceivably increased by her sympathy, her counsel, her aid. She can aid him immensely by relieving him of every care which she is capable of taking upon herself. His own employments are usually such as to require his whole time and his whole mind.

A good wife will never suffer her husband's attention to be distracted by details to which her own time and talents are adequate. If she be prompted by true affection and good sense, she will perceive when his spirits are borne down and overwhelmed, she, of all human beings, can best minister to his needs. For the sick soul her nursing is quite as sovereign as it is for corporeal ills.

If it be weary, in her assiduity it finds repose and refreshment. If it be harrassed and worn to a morbid irritability; her gentle tones steal over it with a soothing more potent than the most exquisite music. If every enterprise be dead her patience and fortitude have the power to re-kindle them in the heart, and he again goes forth to renew the encounter with the toils and trouble of life.

Take the hand of the friendless; smile on the sad and dejected; sympathise with those in trouble; strive every where to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this, you will be sure to be beloved.

Literary

FOR THE TIMES.

TEACHING.

There is perhaps no occupation so little known and appreciated, except by those who are engaged in it, as that of instructing the young. We can look upon the farmer as he engages in his daily toils in the field, and comprehend at once the extent and difficulty of his employment. We can see the mechanic in his shop, the merchant at his counter, the lawyer in the court, the minister in the pulpit, and the artist in his study, and readily understand the object for which each one labors, and the modus operandi that each adopts.

But we cannot become familiar with the labors and perplexities of a Teacher's life only by actual experience. He goes to the school-room at the appointed hour, the pupils enter, the doors close, and the world without think no more of the school till the scholars are again in the street. Parents know little of the vexations, cares and duties of a faithful teacher. Some send their children to school to keep them out of mischief, or away from vicious companions; some to get rid of managing them at home; others send them because it is customary to do so; and a few because they really desire to see them growing up intelligent, and walking in the paths of wisdom and knowledge. These few converse with their children about their studies; inquire how they are progressing; endeavor to assist and encourage them in studying at home during the long winter evenings, and thus show that they feel a deep interest in their improvement. The children of such parents will not go to school and annoy the teacher by idleness and imperfect recitations. They will not disturb others by indulging in forbidden practices, that are calculated to divert the attention of the more studious. They are not always late to school, and the last to take their place when called to recite. But, on the contrary, they are always in their place at the proper time; always prompt to answer and ready to obey.

Let an experienced teacher enter a school for the first time, and he can tell in a few moments who are under proper discipline at home, by their conduct in the school. He can soon judge who cherish respectful and affectionate feelings toward their teacher, and who look upon him with disgust if not with hatred.

Parents often err in countenancing the numerous complaints they hear, or in making unkind remarks about an instructor, in the presence of the young. Could they but enter his room and assume his duties for a single day, they would be more cautious how they reproached him, and would learn to cast a mantle of charity over his failings. They would have such a trial of their *patience* as they never had before: for, instead of one or two, there would be a dozen or twenty asking questions at the same time;—one wishing to speak to his neighbor, another to go out, another to get assistance about a sum, another to see where the lesson is; one is too warm, another is too cold; one has lost his pencil, another his book; one says the lesson is too long, another says it is not. A class is called out to recite, a question asked; only one hears it, and he not the proper one to answer. It is repeated once or twice before a correct answer is given. Another question is asked, and still another, some answering right, and others wrong. The teacher calls the class to order, but they soon forget and are as careless as before. All these things and many more occur in the daily experience of a teacher, some of which must be patiently endured, while others must be properly corrected.

It is no small task to govern a school and train the youthful mind. It requires faculties of no ordinary merit: and years of experience are necessary to fit one for the profession. In order to be successful one must enter it with a determined spirit, and make it the chief object of his ambition, and of his most persevering efforts. He should feel that he occupies a station of responsibility next to that of a parent; that he is daily forming the character of the young; that the principles he instils into their tender minds will have a great influence over them during all their subsequent lives, and that the future success of the child depends, in a great measure, upon the training he receives in the school-room. There are many influential and useful men now living, who attribute the secret of their prosperity to the rigid discipline received from the hand of an early instructor. There are cases where the wise Solomon's advice about the rod must be followed. When moral suasion fails to accomplish the desired object, something little more effectual will be found indispensable; and if such correction is neglected, it may be to the ruin of the child.

But in the performance of this, as well as of every other duty, teachers must and will have the sympathy of every faithful parent. With their assistance the most stubborn lad can be subdued, the most reckless can be reformed, and the most idle and careless made to improve. There is a great lack of this sympathy in many parts of our country. Not long since the writer was conversing on this subject with one of the oldest and most distinguished teachers in the state, who, in his emphatic manner, remarked, "Teaching is a laborious and thankless occupation."

And yet there are pleasures connected with it. To one who possess suitable mental and moral qualifications, and who is sustained by parents and guardians, in the performance of his arduous labors, there are many joyous hours. It is pleasant to watch the gradual developement of the mental powers; to see the youthful mind constantly susceptible of new impressions, and ever grasping after something higher. And a good teacher never becomes discouraged in imparting instruction to an industrious and obedient pupil.

HOMO.

Greensboro January, 25th 1856.

A Thrilling Indian Tragedy.

The following graphic description of the eath of the brave Fontanelle, chief of the Omahas, in a single-handed conflict with a band of Sioux, we copy from the Missouri Democrat. It is the more interesting on account of having occurred very recently:

Logan Fontanelle, chief of the Omahas, has just been slain and scalped at Loup Fork, by a band of Sioux. Logan was a noble fellow, and in his last mortal conflict he despatched several of the enemy to the spirit land before, to herald the coming of his own soul. He fought long, desperately, and with great effect; but numbers finally overcame him, and his life departed through a hundred wounds. He died a martyr to his people, and his name should be carved upon fame's brightest tablet.

He was on his annual hunt with his nation. A number of his lodges were pitched upon the plains near Loup Fork. As a young warrior one day rode around the adjacent hills, he espied a powerful band of Sioux encamped along a stream in a sequestered vale. He hastened to inform Logan of the propinquity and power of their natural foe. Logan ordered his people to back immediately, and proceed in a straight line, with all speed, for home, when he would remain behind, and divert the Sioux, by false camp fires and other devices, from a direct pursuit of them. This was about twilight. The people got under way as quickly as possible, but not too soon; for scarcely had they turned a highland when several Sioux warriors came in sight and discovered the place of their recent encampment. They examined it and found that the Omahas had been there, and they then returned to notify their chief and bring an adequate force to pursue and slaughter them.

Logan, from a hiding place, saw all, and knew that no time was to be lost in drawing their attention from the trail, which they would soon discover and follow, and, mounting his horse, he dashed away at full speed across the prairie, at right angles with the route his tribe had taken, and struck a fire about eight miles distant, on an eminence where the Sioux could distinctly see it. He had scarcely done so before a powerful band were on the spot he and his people had just left, and who, without stopping to distinguish the trail, started for the fire, which they saw rising against the clear, blue sky, and where they expected in another moment to imbue their hands in the gore of their unguarded victims. But Logan had not been unwary. As soon as the fire was lighted, he again mounted and rode eight or ten miles further, and kindled another fire just as they reached the first. This rather bewildered them. They dismounted and examined the ground. Logan anticipating this, had trotted and walked his horse around it, so as to make the appearance upon the grass of treading of a dozen horses; and this drew them into the belief that a small body had lingered behind and kindled this fire, and then gone to where they could see the new fire burning; and so they followed with renewed avidity. The same thing happened as before. Logan had gone, and another fire met their astonished gaze, while the same sort of foot prints were about the one around which they were now gathered. Their suspicions were now awakened. They examined the ground more closely, both far and near, and discovered that a solitary horseman had deceived them, and they knew it was for the sole purpose of leading them off from the party whose encampment they had first discovered.

Logan saw them going round with glaring torches, and understood their object, and knew that his only chance of safety was in immediate flight towards his home; and he further knew that by the time they could retrace their way to their place of starting, and find the trail that his own people had taken, they would be beyond the reach of danger.

The Sioux, in the meanwhile, had divided into smaller bands, the largest of which was to return and pursue the Omahas, and the others to endeavor to capture the one they had missed. They knew that he must be an Omaha, and that he would either go further and kindle another watch-fire, or start for his nation in a straight line; and therefore one party went on a little further, and the others spread out towards the Omaha country, for the purpose of intercepting him. Logan pressed forward as fast as his jaded steed could bear him, until he thought he had entirely eluded them, but as the day dawned, to his horror and dismay, he saw his pursuers close upon his track. He turned his course for a ravine, which he distinguished at a distance covered with trees and undergrowth. He succeeded in reaching it, and just within its verge he met an Indian girl dipping water from the spring. She was startled, and about to cry for help, when he hastily assured her that he needed protection and assistance. With the true instinct of a noble woman, she appreciated his situation for an instant, and all her sympathies were with him. She directed him to dismount and go to a small natural bower to which she pointed him, in the verge of the woods, while she would mount his horse and lead his pursuers away. He obeyed her, and she mounted his horse, and dashing on in a serpentine way through the woods, leaving marks along the bushes by which she could be traced.

The pursuers soon followed. When she had gone some distance down the branch, she rode into the water and followed its descending course for a few steps, making her horse touch its sides and leave footprints in that direction, and then turned up the stream and rode above the place at which she entered it, without leaving a trace, and back to where Logan was concealed. She told him to mount and speed away, while his pursuers were going in a contrary direction down the ravine. He did so, and got a long distance out of sight, and again thought himself out of the reach of danger, when in a valley just in front of him, he saw fifty braves coming up the hill to meet him. They were some of those who were returning from the pursuits of his people. He changed his direction and tried to escape, but his poor horse was too much exhausted to bear him with sufficient speed. With savage yells they plunged their rowels in their horses' sides and gained upon him. As the foremost approached within good shooting distance, Logan turned suddenly and sent a bullet through his brain. Then loading as he galloped on, he soon made another bite the dust; and then another, and another, until four were strewn along the plain. Just then, however, as he was again re-loading, his horse stumbled and fell, and the band rushed upon him before he had well recovered from the shock. He was shot with bullets and arrows, and gashed with tomahawks, and pierced with lances; notwithstanding all which he rose amid his foes, and with his clubb, rifle and hunting-knife, he piled around him five prostrate bodies, and fell with his back upon their corpses, and expired still fighting. He was scalped, and hundreds of warriors held a great war dance over him.

Thus Logan Fontanelle departed, and his noble spirit was followed to the spirit land by the sighs and lamentations of his nation and the sympathies and aspirations of the brave of every land.

Personalities Literati.

JERROLD.

Douglass Jerrold, a well-known contributor to Punch, and editor of various publications, is a man about fifty years of age, and in person is remarkably spare and diminutive. His face is sharp, angular, and his eye of greyish hue. He is probably one of the most caustic writers of the age, and with keen sensibility, he often writes under the impulse of the momentous articles which his cooler judgment condemns. Although a believer in hydropathy, his habits do not conform to the internal application of Adam's ale. In conversation he is quick at retort—not always refined. He is a husband and grandfather.

MACAULAY.

The Hon. T. B. Macaulay is short in statue, round, and with a growing tendency to aldermanic disproportions. His head has the same rotundity as his body, and seems stuck on it as firmly as a pin-head. This is nearly the sum of his personal defects; all else, except the voice (which is monotonous and disagreeable) is certainly in his favor. His face seems literally instinct with expression, his eyes, above all, full of deep thought and meaning. As he walks, or rather struggles, along the streets, he seems in a state of total abstraction unmindful of all that is going on around him and solely occupied with his own working mind. You cannot help thinking that literature with him is not a mere profession or pursuit, but that it has almost grown a part of himself, as though historical problems or analytical criticisms were a part of his daily food.

BAILEY.

A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Nottingham, England, says: "I have seen Bailey, the author of "Festus." His father is proprietor of the Nottingham Mercury, and the editorial department rests with him. He is a thick-set sort of man; of a statue below the middle size; complexion dark, and in years about eight and thirty. His physiognomy would be clownish in expression, if his eyes did not redeem his other features. He spoke of Festus, and of its fame in America, of which he seems proud. In England it has only reached its third edition, while eight or nine have been published in the United States."

LAMARTINE.

Lamartine is—yes, young ladies, positively—a *prim* looking man, with a face short, grey hair, a slender figure, and a suit of black. Put a pen behind his ear and he would look like a "confidential clerk." Give his face more character and he would remind you of Henry Clay. He has a fine head, phrenologically speaking—large and round at the top, with a spacious forehead, and a scant allotment of cheek. *Prim* is the word, though. There is nothing in his appearance which is ever so remotely suggestive of the romantic. He is not even pale, and as for a rolling shirt collar, or Byronic tie, he is not the man to think of such things. Romance, in fact, is the article he lives by, and, like other men, he chooses to "sink the shop," at least when he sits for his portrait.

DUMAS,

On the contrary, is a burly fellow. His large red, round cheeks stand out, till they seem to stretch the very skin that covers them, and it looks as smooth as a polished apple. His black crisped hair is piled high above his forehead, and stands divided into two unequal masses, one inclining to the right and the other to the left. His eyes are dark and his mouth sensuous, but not to the degree of vulgarity. His person is large and his flowing mantle red. He is a gentleman to lay bare his throat and look romantic, not Byronically so, but piratically. Yet he looks good humored, and like a man whose capacity for physical enjoyments is boundless. His negro blood is evident enough to one who knows he has it; but it would not be detected by one who knew it not. It appears in the peculiar rotundity of the man and all his parts; it crisped and heaped his hair; it made him dress up in flowing red, to have his portrait taken. But his complexion is only a shade darker than the average. The portrait reminds us for a moment of the late Thomas Hamblin, the actor.

DE QUINCEY.

He is one of the smallest legged, smallest bodied, and most attenuated effigies of the human form divine that one could find in a crowded city during a day's walk. And if one adds to this figure clothes that are neither fashionably cut nor fastidiously adjusted, he will have a tolerably rough idea of De Quincey. But then his brow, that pushes his obstrusive hat to the back part of his head, and his light grey eyes, that do not seem to look out, but to be turned inward, sounding the depths of his imagination, and searching out the mysteries of the most abstruse logic, are something that you would search a week to find the mates, and then you would be disappointed. De Quincey now resides at Lasswade, a romantic rural village, once the residence of Sir Walter Scott, about seven miles from Edinburg, Scotland, where an affectionate daughter watches over him, and where he is the wonder of the country people for miles around.

EUGENE SUE

Is neither prim nor burly. He is a man of large frame, over which a loose black coat is carelessly buttoned. Complexion light, eyes blue, hair, once black, now pepper and salt, whiskers voluminous, eyebrows black and thick, good forehead, and the lower face ample. This conveys no better idea of the man's appearance than a French passport. But the truth is, Sue's countenance and figure have none of those peculiarities which make description possible. He looks in his portrait, like a comfortable, careless elderly gentleman, taking his ease in an easy chair and easy coat.—He does not look like an author—authors seldom do. His air is rather that of a prosperous citizen. Sue is only forty-five years old, but he has lived fast, and looks like fifty-five. Lamartine is sixty-three, and would pass easily for fifty-three. Dumas is fifty, and could get credit for thirty-eight.

WHAT HOPE DID.—It stole on its pinions to the bed of disease, and the sufferer's frown became a smile—the emblem of peace and love.

It went to the house of mourning, and from the lips of sorrow there came sweet and cheerful songs.

It laid its head upon the arm of the poor which stretched forth at the command of unholy impulses, and saved him from disgrace and ruin.

It dwelt like a living thing in the bosom of the mother, whose son tarried long after the promised time of his coming, and saved her from desolation and the "care that killeth."

It hovered about the head of the youth who had become the Ishmael of society, and led him on to works which even his enemies praised.

It snatched a maiden from the jaws of death, and went with an old man to heaven.

No hope! my good brother. Have it—beckon it to your side. Wrestle with it, that it may not depart. It may repay your pains. Life is hard enough at best, but hope shall lead you over its mountains, and sustain you amid its billows. Part with all besides—but keep thy hope.

Gentility is neither in birth, wealth, manner, nor fashion—but in the mind. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy, and politeness towards those with whom we have dealings, are its esential characteristics.

Make a proper use of your time, and remember that when it is once gone it can never be recalled.

Improvements and Trade.

Commerce of the States.

We are indebted to the Hon. L. O'B. Branch for a copy of the annual statement of "the Commerce and Navigation" of the United States, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1855; which has just been published. At page 330 of this publication we find a table exhibiting "the commerce of each State and Territory;" and from this table we learn that the exports of South Carolina were $12,698,891—of Virginia, $4,346,329—and of North Carolina, $433,818. This table exhibits only the exportations to foreign countries from the ports of each State, without reference to the origin of the produce; and of course gives no account of the trade between the States, of which the Custom Houses take no note. Yet this official Treasury Report is very generally referred to, as to the Atlantic and Gulf States at least, as indicating the absolute and comparative productions and resources of these States; and at present there is no where embodied the means of correcting the erroneous impressions thus made.

We concur with Mr. Branch, that if it is important that the general government should collect and publish such information in regard to the commerce of the United States with foreign nations, it is equally important that each State should collect and publish similar information in relation to the commerce between itself and the other States of the Union. This is especially incumbent on a State like ours, whose land-locked coast compels it to seek outlets for a large portion of its productions through the ports of adjacent States.

If no report on the subject was published; or if, like the interior States of Tennessee and Kentucky, we were left blank on its pages, then we might safely trust to the sagacity of persons interested in knowing our resources, to get at least an approximate idea of them from such sources as they might select. But with such statements, annually going out from the government, unexplained and uncontradicted, it is not surprising that even well meaning persons, strangers to our State, are often impressed with the belief that our only productions are tar, pitch, turpentine, ticks, and tadpoles. To be eternally telling a man that his coat is shabby and his breeches ragged, is bad enough; but to parade him periodically, along side his well-dressed neighbors, and talk about dress, and wealth, and poverty, when those neighbors have borrowed all his best clothes, is imposing rather too much on his good nature.

We protest against these Treasury statements being any longer permitted to go out to the public, without accompanying statements showing how much of the exports of Virginia and South Carolina have been furnished by North Carolina. The Counties of Granville, Warren, and Franklin alone, send to Petersburg for exportation produce exceeding in value the sum set down in the table referred to as the total exports of the State. How much goes to Virginia and South Carolina—to say nothing of New York and Baltimore—through the Dismal Swamp Canal, over the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, over Ocracoke bar, from Beaufort, from Washington, from the Cape Fear region, down the Pedee, over the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, and over the Richmond and Danville Railroad, we have no means of forming an idea even—but all know the amount to be enormous. Our naval stores, it is known, are exceedingly valuable; and in productions of this kind we are far ahead of any other State; but then there are the great staples of cotton, tobacco, wheat, and corn, of which we export so largely coastwise, and which are sent by Railroad to swell the exports and the wealth of Petersburg, Norfolk, and Charleston—no account, of course, being taken of them in the table of exports of this State.

It is hardly necessary that we should point out the injurious effects which such exhibits, unexplained and uncontradicted, must have on the character of North-Carolina. These effects must be obvious to every reflecting mind. It is due to the State, and especially due to her credit as a borrower of money, with which to prosecute and complete her system of internal improvements, that some steps should be taken to set forth, at stated periods, her resources, her productions, and her varied elements of wealth and power. This can be easily and cheaply done. Let every transportation company in the State be required to make annual returns to the Treasurer's or Comptroller's office, of the quanti-

ty, kind, and value of produce carried out of the State; and from towns on the seaboard returns little less exact could be procured from intelligent merchants. Let these returns be transmitted by the Governor to the Legislature, and let them be published for the information of all. Returns of this sort, if carefully made, would show that North-Carolina is not behind either Virginia or South-Carolina in the extent and value of her productions; and such exhibits, while they would tend, in a financial point of view, to add strength to our credit in the judgment of distant communities, would at the same time gratify a just and becoming pride among our people, and serve to bind them still more firmly to the soil and to the fortunes of North-Carolina. Let it be done. North-Carolina is a modest State; her public men have never claimed for her the consideration and respect to which she is entitled. Let them see to it that while her character for modesty, for sincerity, and for simplicity is preserved, she is at the same time just to her own citizens, and to herself, not only in developing her resources, but in making these resources known to the world in such a manner as that others may not deprive her of the credit and the consideration which result from their possession.—We are not assailing either Virginia or South-Carolina; we are only claiming what is due to our own State, and suggesting the means by which she may secure for herself, both at home and abroad, a just estimate of her great and varied resources.—*Ral. Standard.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Suggestions on Finance.

Banking and Internal Improvements—Financial Reform Considered.

Messrs Editors: Those who have paid the least attention to the business transacted by most of the Legislatures of the different States must have been struck with the great facility with which bank charters are procured and the States induced to increase their debts at every session. The thought has occurred to me that there must be some powerful artificial cause operating upon the public mind to produce these results.

There are now, if I mistake not, near *seventeen hundred* banks, branches, and offices of discount and deposite in the United States, and yet every Legislature that convenes is literally besieged with applications to grant charters for new banks. It would seem from this that there is any amount of capital in the country seeking investment. Why is it that so many should wish to invest their surplus means in bank stocks and so few be willing to come forward and aid their respective States in constructing the necessary works of internal improvement to develope their resources? It is evident that railroads find great favor with the people, or our legislators would not have been sustained in the course they have so long pursued in some of the States to wit, borrowing money on the faith and credit of the States to construct most of their great works of improvement.

Fortunately we are not left to conjecture in accounting for the preference of capitalists in their objects of investment.

The Railroad Journal, in summing up the aggregate cost of all the railroads of this country, and then contrasting this sum with the cash value of the stock in market comes to the conclusion, by figures, that the said stock, on the average, is at least twenty-eight per cent, under par, and, consequently, worth little or nothing to the holder as an investment, pecuniary results alone being considered.

It has never been ascertained, that I know of, what is the average premium on the bank stock of the country; yet I am confident, from such observation and investigation as I have been able to give this matter, that it cannot be less than fifteen to twenty-five per cent.; probably nearer the latter than the former. Of one thing I am confident, that the nett annual profits on the aggregate bank capital of the country average at least *ten per centum.*

Now, the fact is well ascertained that as railroads increase the profits of banking increase also. It is not strange, then that captalists should combine, and exert their energies, wealth, and influence, to produce the very results that we see transpiring around us. If the capitalists of the interior and Southern States can procure bank charters from their liberal Legislatures without being required to pay the States a cent for them and at the same time be able, with other interested parties, to induce these same States to increase their debts by issuing bonds and borrowing money on them to construct their great lines of improvement, what more could they ask? The construction of these improvements at the expense of the States and of those who are engaged in the industrial pursuits of life must be to them a source of extraordinary profit, by increasing the deposits in their banks, by the facilitating of their dealing in exchanges, and the general increase of their business.

It will not do to say that these moneyed corporations are taxed, in common with individual citizens, and in the same proportion on their wealth and profits, to raise the revenue necessary to meet the annual interest on the public debts. Such is not the fact. The banks are taxed, it is true, from twenty to twenty-five cents on the share; but it is not true that the stockholders pay the tax; their customers and the public pay it. It only diminishes the dividends of the stockholders, but, as they realize more than the legal interest of the country, from four to eight per centum; it is worse than idle to call this a tax on the stockholders as individuals. This will appear in a strong light when we remember that all who have money to loan are limited by law to six per centum per annum, and have also to pay nearly the same amount of tax on the hundred dollars that the banks have to pay per share on their stock. Now, as the losses are generally admitted to be greater on individual loans than they are on loans made by the banks, we can readily perceive why it is that there is such a universal rush making every where for bank charters and bank stock.

There is another fact which adds greatly to the profits of banking, (and causes men of means to withhold pecuniary aid from works of internal improvement,) to wit: that most, if not all, the bonds of the different States are exempted by law from taxation, while the interest in most cases is made payable in the city of New York.

Again: it is a significant fact, and one which ought to excite attention, especially in the agricultural States, where we see the rates of exchange steadily advancing, that nearly all the banks have the privilege not only to hold, but to trade in public stocks to half the amount of their capital, and often to the whole amount of their surplus funds. And, in this connexion, we have never known such surplus funds limited to any given amount in any bank. Under these circumstances are not the banks induced to purchase up and deposit all the bonds of the States which they can get or are authorized to hold with the bankers and brokers of the commercial cities? It must be remembered that it is in the large commercial cities, and under such circumstances alone as we allude to, that the banks can sell or draw upon these bonds in cases of emergency. Taking this, then, to be the custom with our banks, we hesitate not to declare it decidedly mischievous in tendency. Beyond dispute a persistence in this policy must operate very prejudically against the credit of the indebted States. We consider the credit of any free State to be more or less in danger when the bonds of such State are held abroad, and when the investments in stocks which represent that debt at home, to the popular mind, is suffered to fall far below par, and the candidates of all parties for Governor of the State, as well as those for members of both branches of the Legislature, alike canvass the State and harangue the people, in mass, from the stump after the manner of Gov. McNutt. The history of the late Union Bank, in the State of Mississippi, affords an instance of the extreme to which other States are tending.

To remedy the evils here enumerated, with many others which arise under our present unjust, expensive, and impolitic financial system, we see but one way which appears at all practicable, and that is in a slight modification of our bank charters and of the terms upon which they are hereafter to be granted by our State Legislatures. Each State should resolve (as England did in 1844) to consolidate all its banks into one, with such branches as time and experience may demonstrate to be necessary to transact the business of the country. The mother bank should have the supervision of the officers of the branches; but the branches should be left as independent of each other in the arrangement of their business as possible. The State should own at least two-thirds of the capital stock of the bank, nor should any individual be permitted to subscribe for a share of the remaining third, unless he first deposit with the commissioners appointed to procure such subscriptions a certificate of stock representing a share of one hundred dollars in some railroad in full operation in the State, for every share of fifty dollars which he subscribes to the bank. It should be required that all subscriptions be paid in gold and silver, and that the capital be called in as fast as the charters of the present banks expire or the business of the State repires it. It should be also required that the certificates of railroad stock be deposited with the State Comptroller, as soon as the bank is authorized to commence business under its charter, to serve as a criterion by which that officer is to issue the circulation of the bank, as well as to afford collateral security for the redemption of the same in case of the failure of the bank. The directors should all be chosen from the individual stockholders and the said stockholders should have the privilege of selecting a majority of the directors in the bank and all its branches; but no officer of any railroad company in the State should be eligible as an officer or director in the bank or any of its branches.

It is apparent that if each State would organize a bank on the basis indicated, and make the interest of its public debt payable at some one or more of its branches, and in its own currency, it would do much to keep the debt of the State at home and strengthen its credit, by identifying the entire bank circulation with the indebtedness and the improvements of the State. This principle, once adopted and firmly adhered to, would soon furnish the people a sound and abundant currency; and if Sir Robert Peel is to be relied upon, as good authority, make the indebtedness of the States thus managed a blessing instead of a curse or burden to them. It would also soon bring up the stock in all great works of improvement to par value, by giving the bank the benefit of their gross earnings as deposits, and, in the interior States, the advantages of the exchange that might arise on the produce sent over them to foreign markets. And this is but a small portion of the benefits that would arise to the people by the State keeping the power of banking so circumscribed and limited as to be able at all times to control it. For example if there were but one bank in each State, the State could, by increasing the rate of discount and limiting the dividends to be paid to the private stockholders, thus raise all the taxes necessary to meet the demands on its treasury without having to resort to direct taxation. Another important advantage of the proposed system would be this: if no individual is permitted to put a paper dollar in circulation until he contributes a dollar to aid the State in developing her resources, it will do much to relieve the State in the future from the necessity of borrowing money and increasing its debt to extend works of improvement.

It is certain that, under such an arrangement, no bank or railroad company could possibly issue or put in circulation more notes or certificates of stock than they were respectively authorized to do by their charters. Nor could any individual or creditor of the bank possibly be made to lose as much, by fifty per cent., as the stockholders and managers of the bank would be liable to do in case of failure. Thus their personal and undivided interest, both in the bank and the roads of the State, under the responsibilities indicated, would lead to the exercise of all their energies, with the severest economy that can possibly be brought to bear on both, to make these combined interests profitable and beneficial to the public in proportion. With these great ends secured, the States could gradually proceed with safety and advantage in the extension of their systems of internal improvement. STATE RIGHTS.

North Carolina, Dec. 26, 1855.

The New York Dry Goods Trade.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing on Tuesday, says:

Nearly all foreign goods are coming forward at increased cost, and the advance demanded by dealers here will probably restrict operations somewhat for a few weeks, but eventually buyers must come forward freely, and pay enhanced prices. The interior was never more in want of goods than at this moment, nor was it ever in a better condition to pay for them. The Continental goods dealers generally opened their new goods to-day, and the display of silks, ribbons, barèges, flounced silk robes, grenadines, tissues, prints and muslins was truly beautiful.

The entries of foreign goods since the 1st inst, have been not quite so large as for the same period last year, but this is accounted for by the stormy and rigorous weather we have had. The orders sent out last fall are known to be excessive, and the money paid to us by the French and English for food will no doubt speedily be got back in exchange for the dress fabrics so enticing to Americans.

With regard to home manufactures there is really but little that is new to be said. The production is obviously increasing, and there is some probability of an advance in the staple articles, as the season wears on, though prices, thus far, remain very uniform. Brown sheetings and shirtings (heavy) 7¼ a8c.; brown drills 8c; bleached do. 8½c, and blue 9½c. Osnaburgs (bagging) 8a10c. Cotton sail duck in moderate request.—Printing cloths firm but quiet. Prints are in large assortment; prices vary from 8 to 10½c. for madders.

State Taxes.

We have just printed a number of blanks for the Comptroller of State, to be sent to the different clerks to make their returns on; and the following abstract of articles taxed, with the amount of taxes on them, will probably be interesting to tax payers.

On each $100 worth of land or town property, 12 cents; on each poll 40 cents; on interest received, and on dividends and profits in stocks, 3 per cent; on lawyers, doctors, &c., with salary or income of $500 a year, 83 each; on ditto of $1000, $5 each; on ditto of &1500, $7 each; on ditto of $2000, $12 each; on ditto of $2500, $17 each; on ditto of $3000 or over, $22 each; on mortgages, &c., $1 each; on studs and jacks, $5, or over, as price per season; on capital in negro trade, 25 cts per $100; on capital in any other species of trade, 10 cts per $100; on marriage licenses, $1 each; on toll gates and bridges, $10 each; on gates across highways, $3 each; on ferries, five times the highest toll; on pistols and bowie knives, $1 each; on dirks and canes, 50 cts each; on gold watches, $1 each; on silver watches, 25 cts each; on harps, $2 each; on pianos, $2 each; on value of plate and jewelry, one per centum; on playing cards, 25 cts per pack; on pleasure carriages of the value of $50, fifty cents; of the value of $100, $1; of the value of $200, $2; of the value of $300, $3, and of the value of $400 or over, $4.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Latest News.

Supreme Court.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last:

By Nash, C. J.—In Latham v. Simmons, from Washington, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Rue & Hall v. Council from Cumberland, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Burbank & Williams v. Wood, from Wayne, affirming the judgment below.

By Pearson, J.—In Brothers v. Harrell, in Equity from Gates, declaring that the injunction ought to be dissolved. Also, in Murphy v. Merritt, from Sampson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Parish v. Merritt, from Sampson, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Walters & Walker v. Breeden, from Columbus, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Court below.

By Battle, J.—In Spruill v. Davenport, from Washington, judgment here for plaintiff for sixpence. Also, in White v. Stanton, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment. Also, in Kichen v. Pridgen, from New Hanover, awarding a *venire de novo.*

Fire Insurance Company.

The tenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company was held at their office on Tuesday last, in this city; and it will be seen by the following that the company is in a highly prosperous condition.

This company have insured over $2,000,000 worth of property during the past year; and the property now insured by the company amounts to over $5,000,000. They have on hand premium notes, well secured, amounting to about $70,000. Their losses this year have been nineteen, amounting to $14,200—all of which were promptly paid, and some of them before maturity; and we observe by their report that they still have on hand a surplus of $16,000.

We believe that no insurance company in the United States has a more ample security for the amount of its liabilities than this company has.—Much is due to the Executive Committee—Messrs. T. H. Selby, John Ruffin Williams, and C. W. D. Hutchings, together with the efficient Secretary, John C. Partridge, upon whom devolves the management of the affairs of the company during the recess of the Board, for the untiring industry and the prompt and faithful manner in which they discharge their duties.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Directors—Messrs. J. B. G. Roulhac, H. D. Turner, J. R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, J. M. Towles, and J. G. Williams; Raleigh; Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington; Alexander Mitchell, Newbern; Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington; Jas. M. Jones, Edenton; W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City; F. F. Fagan, Plymoth; W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough; H. B. Williams, Charlotte; Geo. A. Smith, Milton; Osmond F. Long, Hillsborough; Joseph White, Anson; Joshua Boner, Salem; and A. T. Summey, Asheville. President of the company, J. B. G. Roulhac, Vice President, H. D. Turner; Executive Committee, T. H. Selby, J. R. Williams, and C. W. D. Hutchings; Secretary and Treasurer, John C. Partridge; Attorney, John H. Bryan.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The U. S. Army.

Lieut. General Scott, in his annual report of the condition of the army, urges a retired list, as there are some forty or fifty officers mostly in the higher commissions. rendered non effective by the infirmities of age, by wounds or chronic diseases, while thrice the number of junior officers are anxious for increased rank. He also recommends increased pay to the officers, and further says:

An increase of general officers is a want very sensibly felt throughout the army, and I beg to suggest one additional Major General, and two additional Brigadier Generals, to make, with the two brigadiers of the line already in commission five commanders for the geographical departments of the army, with six other brigadier generals for chiefs of the adjutant general's department, the corps of engineers, the corps of topographical engineers, the ordnance department, the commissariat of subsistence, and the pay department respectively.

Railroads in the United States.

It is stated that in 1828 there were but three miles of railway in the United States, in 1829 it, increased to 28 miles, in 1830 to 41 miles, in 1840 to 1,167 miles, and now in 1856 it reaches 23,242 miles. We have in addition probably 2000 miles of double track, making in all more than 25,000 miles of iron way, or a length more than sufficient to encircle the globe at the equator. Within ten years the length has been quadrupled, and since 1850 alone, trebled. There are now at least 6,000 miles in process of construction that will be in use before the end of the year 1857. Valuing the completed railroads at $30,000 per mile, the capital now invested in this interest amounts to $697,260,000.

British view of the Contest for Speakership in the House of Representatives.—This obstinate contest is a good sign of the prosperous condition of the United States, both in their foreign and domestic relation. Did an enemy stand at their gates, were a commercial crisis impending, were servile war raging in the Southern States, the election of Speaker would not be spun out to such a length. All other considerations would be flung to the winds in order that Congress might proceed without delay to concert measures for averting the danger. But the United States have peace within their borders and beyond them. With ample elbow room in their extensive and thinly peopled territory, with an ample field of remunerative employment for a thousand times the capital and labor they can command—men have no temptation to civil broils; and unless they force a quarrel on some foreign nation, no people or government have anything to gain by attacking them. The annual meeting of their representatives are devoted to routine buisiness, which might stand over for a year or two without seriously injuring them. They are the political locus-caters of the modern world; they can afford to indulge in leisure and procrastination. *Felices si bona sua norint.* The nations of the Old World have the wolf constantly at the door, and must dearly abide any moment of precious time they let slip.

President Pierce, however, appears to be getting impatient. He wishes to see the test-question of who is to be Speaker decided one way or the other, and has been cudgelling his brains for some constitutional mode of coercing the House of Representatives into decided action. To this we attribute his delicate insinuation to one of the members of the House, that if the election as protracted much longer, he will have to send two Messages instead of one. To an European imagination the thought is appalling. One President's Message of the ordinary length appears to us a severe trial of patience; how any mortal could endure two at once baffles our powers of conception. If the House of Representatives can contemplate the prospect of having two Messages to read with unshaken equanimity, the case is hopeless.—*Lon. Times.*

Liquor License in Pennsylvania.—A bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature, which provides that no person hereafter, unless he be a citizen of the United States, and a good moral and sober character, shall keep a public house. Also, that there shall be two classes of taverns—the one class chargeable with a high rate of assessment and authorized to retail wines, brandy, spirits, malt and brewed liquors—and the other class, chargeable with a high rate of assessment and authorized to retail wines, brandy, spirits, malt and brewed liquors—and the other class, chargeble with a low rate of assessment, and authorized to retail cider, beer, ale, porter and malt liquor. The prices of licenses are also to be graduated according to the yearly rental and the valuation of the property occupied. The highest price is to be $1,000, the next $800, and so on down to the lowest, which is $25. The bill also proposes to enforce the Sunday law.

Sudden Death.—Our community was shocked on Wednesday evening, by the sudden death of a most estimable citizen, J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq. Mr. Roulhac had just returned from his dinner, and was alone in his counting-room, his clerk having gone to his dinner; and a friend, happening to enter, found him dead in his chair. It is supposed that his death was caused by an affection of the heart. Truly, truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."

Mr. Roulhac was far advanced in life, being over sixty years of age. He was a member from the County of Bertie of the Convention of 1835, called to revise the State Constitution. He had resided here for several years past, and by his gentlemanly bearing and excellent social qualities, had won the respect and esteem of all.—*Ral. Standard.*

Accident on Wilmington & Weldon Railroad—On last Friday night, while Mr. Gay, section Master on the above road, near Rocky Mount, was passing over the road on his hand car, with two negro laborers, an unexpected locomotive, which had been dispached from Goldsboro' to Weldon for the mail train, was discovered approaching very near; the negroes jumped off, leavng Mr. G. alone on the hand car, when he was knocked off by the locomotive, and, we regret to learn, was killed instantly, his skull having been broken. Mr. Gay was very much respected by those who knew him.—*Wil. Journal.*

Municipal Election.

At an election for Intendant and Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected:

Mayor, Wm. Dallas Haywood.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward—Alex. Adame, Eldridge Smith.
Middle Ward—C. B. Root, R. H. Battle, G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward—H. D. Turner, A. M. Gorman.

SIGN OF THE SKELETON WAGON.

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Merchants and Planters, that he has opened a Repository for the sale of Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., at No. 26 Beekman Street, running through to 13 Spruce Street—entrance on Either Street.

The main floor, (185 feet in length,) affords ample room for keeping always on hand, a large and complete assortment of every description and variety.

Having learned the trade in the Factory of his father, he is practically familiar with every department in the business, and is therefore enabled to oversee orders for any kind of work entrusted to him, and superintend every stage of its manufacture.

His long residence in the South and West, and intimate knowledge of every section, and his experience while with Messrs. Baldwin & Starr, and Messrs. Frothingham, Newell & Co., gives him many advantages in the selections required for the different parts of the country. Also, an acquaintance with the character of Work, Draft, Track, Height of Wheels, quality and size of Springs and Axles necessary for the particular localities.

Particular attention paid to special orders, either through merchants or to the subscriber direct, and all prices guaranteed to be as low as the work can possibly be furnished, and which will be equal, in every respect, to that of the very best and oldest city or country establishments.

26 Beekman Street is within a few doors of the Park, on the South-East side, across from the Astor House, and in a line from Park Place, Murray, Warren and Chamber Sts., near the Brick Church, Lovejoy's and Clinton Hotels.

Having convenient office accommodations, and papers from the Southern Cities and Towns, he trusts that he may have the pleasure of a call from his friends, and from those who will do him the favor to examine his assortment, and being the only establishment adapted to the Southern Trade, in the lower part of the City, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

He begs to refer those unacquainted with him, to any of the Jobbing Houses in New York City, engaged in the Southern or Western Trade.

Great care will be taken in packing and engaging Freight, Insurance, &c. A discount allowed to the trade.

Respectfully, your obedient Servant,
WM. L. McDONALD.

N. B.—Wm. L. McDonald takes pleasure in referring to the Merchants of Greensboro'.

New York, January, 1856. 5-2m

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.
FOR THE YEAR 1856.
TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME.

IN ISSUING THE PROSPECTUS OF THE Twenty-Second Volume of the SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, the Proprietors rely solely on the encouraging letters and promises of the friends of the Messenger to aid them in extending its circulation, and they beg to assure the public that no exertions will be remitted on their part to maintain the high character of the work, and to challenge the patronage of all who value sterling literary merit. For Twenty-one Years the Messenger has endeavored to reflect faithfully the Southern mind while disdaining all narrow and sectional views, and has been alone among the monthly periodicals of America in defence of the

Peculiar Institutions of the Southern States.

To this office it will still be devoted, and will be prompt to repel assaults upon the South, whether they come under the specious garb of fiction, or in the direct form of anti-slavery pamphlets. At this critical juncture, while our enemies are employing literature as their most potent weapons of attack, the Southern people will surely not withhold their encouragement from a work whose aim it shall be to strike blows in their defence.

The Messenger will, as heretofore, present its readers with Reviews, Historical and Biographical Sketches, Novels, Tales, Travels, Essays, Poems, Critiques, and Papers on the Army, Navy, and other National Subjects.

With a view to ensure a larger circulation of the Messenger, the Proprietors, though they intend greatly increasing the size of the work, have reduced the Price of Subscription, which is now only

THREE DOLLARS PER AN. IN ADVANCE,
or four Dollars if not paid before the first of july in any year.

CLUBS—Remitting us fifteen Dollars in one letter, will be entitled to Six Copies.

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And will embrace copious notes on current literature and reviews of all new American or Foreign works of general interest and value.—The Editor's opinions will be always fearlessly and honestly avowed.

The Business department is conducted by the undersigned, to whom all communications of a business nature must be addressed.

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Law Building, Franklin street,
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The Criterion,

A Weekly Journal of Literature, Science, and Arts, 16 pp. 4 to be published every Saturday, at 113 Nassau Street, New York, commencing Saturday, November 3d, 1855.

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RANKIN & MCLEAN, Respectfully invite all persons indebted to come forward and pay up as they are very much in need of cash. Those having open accounts who cannot now cash them will please come forward and close them by note. Those having notes of long standing, failing to pay or renew them may expect to pay cost upon them, as they must have cash, at least in part, and their notes renewed. Interest will be charged upon all open accounts from Jany. 1st the usual time of settling. Jan., 1856.

BURNING FLUID always on hand at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.
Greensboro', 1856. 1-6ms.

Another Great War!

Go into all sections of the country and make it known to all the world that the place to buy neat

READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
IS AT THE
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On Market Street, opposite the Farmers' Bank,
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There is to be found the largest, cheapest and best assortment of any in the surrounding country: consisting, in part, of OVER COATS of every description; DOUBLE ditto; ALL WOOL Frock and Sack Coats; Casimer & Satinett Pants; all kinds of Vests; a general assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods—suitable for Fall and Winter.

CALL AND SEE. No matter if you have to come 60 miles, the cheapness and durability of my goods will twice repay your expenses and trouble. SAMUEL ARCHER.

Jan. 1, 1856. 1-1y

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THIS New Work embraces the *Statistics,* and a *great variety* of other *interesting information,* in *every department* of Southern Methodist operations, under the following general heads: I. The Episcopacy, II. Plan of Visitation, III. The Conferences, IV. Dedication of Churches, V. Revivals, VI. Missions, VII. Colleges, VIII. Sunday Schools, IX. Tract Society, X. Publishing House and Literary Notices, XI. Instruction of People of color, XII. Historical Sketches, XIII. Biographical Sketches, XIV. Personal Notices, XV. Bp. Andrew's Letters on California, XVI. Memorials of Bp. Capers, XVII. Miscellaneous, XVIII. Appendix—360 *pages, large* 12 *mo.*

Price $1, for which a copy will be sent prepaid. Bills on the Banks of North or South Carolina, or gold dollars, should be sent. *A liberal discount to booksellers and Ministers.* Address
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Jan. 1856. (3:3ms) *Goldsboro', N. C.*

S. W. WESTBROOKS,
Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of FRUIT TREES, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond; also, a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will recieve prompt attention and the trees neatly packed and directed to any part of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.

January, 1856. 2-tf

GREENSBORO'
Female College.

THE Spring Session of 1856, will commence on the 24th day of December, 1855.—There will be no vacation in Winter, except a few days for recreation at Christmas. All the departments of Instruction of the Institution, are now supplied with efficient and faithful Professors and Teachers. The First Class has been divided into two sections, for the accommodation of those who desire to prepare for the regular College Course. Girls under 14 years of age, will hereafter be received into the Institution.

Circulars will be sent, on application, to all persons desiring full information in reference to charges, course of study, &c.

T. M. JONES, Pres't. 1-tf.

Oak Ridge Male Institute.

REV. DAVID R. BRUTON, A. B., PRINCIPAL
MR. WILLIAM T. SHIELDS, ASSISTANT.

THE fall session of this Institution will close on the 21st December.

The Spring session will commence on the 2nd Thursday in January, 1856.

Students can be prepared for entering any of the higher classes in College, or if desired, they can have instruction through the entire course.

Board, $6 ⅌ month.

Tuition, $8 to 12.50, per session.

Students will be charged from the time they enter, till the close of the session, unless prevented by personal or family sickness.

For further information address the Principal, or Jesse Benbow, Esq., Secretary of the Board.

P. O. Oak Ridge, N. C.
Dec. 13, 1855. 1:6ws.

GREENSBORO'
Classical School.
TAUGHT BY
CHARLES W. HOLBROOK, A. M.

THE Spring Session will commence on Wednesday morning January 9th at 9 o'clock—at which time classes will be formed, and scholars of *any age* admitted.

It is very desirable that all should be present at the opening of the school, so that a proper classification can be made.

TERMS, as follows, viz: Classical Department $21. English $13, payable always in advance.

January, 1856. 2-3m

N. C. FREEMAN,
WITH
ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
SILK GOODS,
No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.
1856. 2-1y

POCKET BOOK LOST.

On the fourth of this month, between John Whites and Greensboro, a steel fraim pocket book, containing about $78.00, and a receip for three dollars. The finder will be liberally rewarded if he will return it to *C. White,* or leave it a the Times office.

Jan. 25, 1856. (4-tf.)

VALENTINES.—A large assortment embracing almost every variety in quality and price, with envelopes to suit, just received and for sale at the Book Store of
Jan 24, 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Readers, No. 1. 25 do " No. 2
Published by A. S. Barnes, & Co., N. York.
These Readers are adapted to C. Schools, and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt.
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

1856. ANNUALS. 1856.

The Mignonette, The Golden Gift, The Ladie's Wreath, The Ladie's Gift, The Casket, Magnolia, Garland, Amaranth, Token of Friendship, Perpetual Keepsake.
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

ALBUMS.

The Ladies Tablet of Friendship, Mementoe of Friendship, Memorie's Leaves, The Lady's Album, Album of Poetry, Jenny Lind.
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by
E. W. OGBURN.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

☞ S. W. WHITAKER, Bookseller, Stationer and dealer in Music & Musical Instruments, Wilmington, N. C., is our authorized Agent for that city.

☞ W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the *Times*.

The Last Call!

All persons interested in the construction of a Plank road from this place to Virginia line, are earnestly requested to meet in the Court House on Tuesday of next February Court for this County. This meeting will decide ultimately in reference to the construction of said road, therefore let every farmer, and merchant and mechanic be strict in attendance.

The Road Completed!

Yes! the North Carolina Rail Road is completed, and the trains are running daily from end to end, uniting East to West with an iron band that cannot be broken.

On last Tuesday evening, the 29th January 1856, the last rail was laid, and the two approaching companies shook hands with joy and greeting—*the road was completed.* We are glad that our representative, D. F. Caldwell, who labored so faithfully to secure the Charter, and then the stock, had the pleasure of driving the last spike, and of delivering an address of congratulation to the companies and those who had assembled to witness the closing labor.

The companies met some five miles west of this place about 4 o'clock, and after considerable congratulation and cheering, the two trains ran down to town with all hands on board—and such hallooing, singing and cheering by the negroes—commingled with the bellowing of two engines, perhaps was never heard before by our citizens. But the excitement finally quietted down and all dispersed without any accident, though several persons, rather too *spirity*, made some very narrow escapes.

The road is now completed—the North Carolina Rail Road—and perhaps it would not be amiss to recapitulate the principal events in its history. Fortunately our hands have just fallen upon the report made by Col. Gwynn, chief engineer, to the board of directors which assembled a few days since in Salisbury. From this report we are enabled to condense the desired history; and it will be seen that the road was completed just seven years and two days from the granting of the Charter.

1. The Company was chartered on the 27th day of January, 1849, with a capital of $3,000,000—the State agreeing to subscribe $2,000,000 when $1,000,000 of the capital stock should be subscribed for and one-half the amount paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Company. The first condition, requiring the subscription of a million of dollars of the capital stock, was complied with in 1850, and on the 11th day of July of that year, the Company was duly organized. It is worthy of remark that the whole amount was subscribed by individuals, without the aid of corporations, the largest subscription thus made to any public improvement in the Southern country.

2. The surveys were commenced on the 21st day of August, 1850. On the 5th day of May, 1851, the results, with an estimate of the cost of the Road, were reported to the Board of Directors, when the location was decided upon.

3. In July, 1851, the graduation and masonry was let, and on the 11th the ceremony of "breaking ground" was performed at Greensboro', by the Hon. CALVIN GRAVES, whose casting vote, as Speaker of the Senate, for the Charter of the Company has won for him the appellation of "the pilot who weathered the storm," although in doing so he sacrificed himself with Roman devotion to its fury. This interesting ceremony was performed in presence of the Stockholders and a large concourse of strangers,—it may be justly regarded as an event which will ever be memorable in the annals of North Carlina—an era which marks her engaging with earnestness in honorable competition with her sister States, in the great work of Internal Improvement, which is to raise the State to that rank which the advantages of her situation entitle her to hold. The earth which was removed was deposited in a copper-box to be sealed up with the Charter of the Company; the names of the original subscribers to the Stock, the newspapers and coins of the day, with a scroll containing an Address to be read at the 100th anniversary of the celebration of "breaking ground," when, and not until then, the seals of the box are to be broken. The Contractors on the North Carolina Railroad commenced their contracts very generally in January, 1852, and, on the 1st of January, 1853, without the aid of a single dollar from the Treasury of the Company but relying entirely upon their own credit and means, their united labor amounted to $500,000, which, carried to the credit of their Stock subscriptions, fulfilled the second condition of the subscription on the part of the State, and brought her in as a partner in the great enterprise. This (coupling the subscription of a million of dollars by individuals, chiefly farmers, and working out a half a million upon their own resources) is an achievement unprecedented in the annals of the public works of this or any other country, and wherever known, (and it ought to be published every where,) will disabuse the public mind and vindicate the energy enterprise and industry of the citizens of the State.

Another Message.

On last Thursday, the President sent in an extra message to the Senate and House of Representatives. The subject discussed in the message, was the "Kansas Troubles." It reached us too late to make room for it this week. We have not read it yet, but the Baltimore *Sun* says—It will be read with much interest by the unprejudiced portion of the people. It embodies a concise and very intelligent review of facts upon which the current difficulties hinge; shows their relation to the principles on which the territory is organized; and at the same time indicates the precise relation which the executive authority of the general government holds to the whole matter. In passing upon the conduct of Gov. Reeder, the President shows the inconsistency of the course pursued by that officer, and very distinctly points out his serious dereliction. The consequences which ensued, and his extreme unpopularity were very natural and inevitable.

Beginning of the War!

Under this caption, the Richmond (Va.) *Daily Whig*, of the 25th inst. sends forth a lengthy editorial, including a Bill, which is now before the Virginia Legislature, for the protection of her citizens from the unlawful attacks of abolition mobs, while in process of recovering fugitive slaves. It seems that one James Parsons, Jr., while rescuing a fugitive slave in the state of Pennsylvania, according to the Constitution of the United States, had the said negro violently wrested from his hands by a mob, and he seized, charged with kidnapping, and held to bail in $2000 to answer the charge.

As some very important changes have been made in the original bill, we will defer any comment, until it is finally passed.

We heartily concur however, in the spirit of the thing, feeling the great necessity of some mode to retaliate the impositions so abundantly heaped upon the South by these mobish Abolitionists. We hope the Virginia legislature will harness up this *spirit* in good order, and that all slave-holding states will put their shoulders to the wheel.

The bill was read once and passed 90 to 6.

A Novel Expedition.

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Whig* gives the following description of an excitable occurrence, in one of its late issues: "About 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the crowd of persons at the railroad station, in this city, awaiting the arrival of the train from Philadelphia, were not a little surprised at seeing a locomotive and tank coming up the road at high speed, which shot through the station like a meteor in chase of a rainbow, and hummed its course west, with unchecked speed, without engineer or other attendant. The inference was that some accident had happened, and the excitement was great, but information was received in a short time, that a short distance below the Locomotive works, the morning train from Philadelphia here, run into a train of empty trucks that was running on the track before it, demolishing a number of trucks, and disengaging the locomotive and tank from them. The engineer and fireman on the truck train, being frightened at the collision, jumped off, thus leaving the locomotive free to run down what it pleased. It was this that came careering through the city at "the top of its speed," without deigning to stop and take a drink as usual, and which seemed bound on a western expedition of such great moment, that it required all to "stand from under," without even giving warning of its approach.

We did not hear that it had caused any serious accident on the road, nor where it finally "brought up."

Kars vs. Sebastopol.

The capitulation of Kars appears to be a very great advantage gained by Russia, which counterbalances in a great measure the losses in the Crimea. By the possession of this commanding position, Russia has control of the great highway by which the trade of Western Europe finds its way overland from Trebizond to Persia and the countries of Central Asia which lie beyond it. Russia was beginning to suffer from the stoppage of her commerce, and the consequent drying up of the supplies required to enable her to carry on the war. The capture of Kars enables her to stop the current of European commerce through Turkey to Central Asia, and compel the stream to flow across her own territories; thus partially neutralizing the pressure her own trade was beginning to feel, and enabling her to protract the war.—Persia itself is placed in a condition of merchantile dependence upon Russia, which, with her evident leaning in the same direction, it is believed will induce her to pick a quarrel with Turkey, for the purpose of extending her dominions.

SEIZURE OF LIQUOR.—On the 17th instant, a large seizure of liquor was made at Norwich, Ct., under the prohibitory law, and the owner fined $150 and costs.

"SYMPATHY" is just in time for next week. We are glad to add another new contributor to our list.

An Orthographical Convention.

The changes which have been going on in the English language, have been for years a source of trouble to the printers. We often find Webster, Walker and Worcester, all in the same office and the owner of each contending that his is right; the consequence is, we often find the same words spelled differently in the same issue. This looks bad; but, which are we to be governed by? We are always governed by the most convenient when we are not sure ourselves. Now, we are strongly impressed with the belief that *we*, the printers, should have a dictionary for our own use; and, if no one else will adopt it, let us, to a man, stand to it. If we do this, we can have uniformity, and not till then. Here is plain logic on the subject, and we trust it will receive a careful investigation; it is from Johnson's *Typographical Advertiser*.

"We have church conventions, state conventions—men conventions, women conventions—white conventions, black conventions—conventions for almost every purpose under the moon, practicable and impracticable, except one for the reform of a matter forever in every feminine mouth and before every masculine eye—we mean a convention for reforming English orthography. Dictionary-makers have arisen, and by "much learning made mad," have only caused confusion to become worse confounded.—Phonetic prophets have opened their mission, and the universal English-reading world has stared at their mysterious symbols, and funnily winked its eye. Learned men with Eastern affinities have "gone in" for Webster—others for Worcester; while others, despising innovations half carried out, have steadily stuck to Johnson and Walker. In all the consequent diversities and janglings, printers—who seem born to bear the brunt of intellectual wrangles—have been the suffering party; and so, moved by compassion and indignation, we have taken up the pen in their behalf, and have determined to do our endeavor to bring about a cessation of hostilities. After long and patient thought, we have come to the conclusion that there must be another convention, and for the sole and laudable purpose of a reform in English orthography. Not a convention of legal, medical and theological doctors—of professors and authors; but a convention of well-read, clear-headed, common-sense printers—men of large lexicographical experience—to whom the whole matter shall be referred, and whose decision shall be as final and conclusive with respect to the English as are the dicta of the French and Spanish Academies in regard to French and Spanish orthography. And we therefore propose that the various chapels of printers should each send a delegate to an orthographical congress; and let every vexed and vexing word become a subject of thoughtful consideration, and the proper mode of dividing and compounding words be absolutely fixed. Let the convention utterly ignore etymology, and the prefix of every word such as *inquire* or *encumber* uniformly be made to begin with an *i* or an *e*, regardless whether it has been taken from the Latin, French, or any other language. In fine, let the language be thoroughly Americanized; and let all men, learned or simple, yield willing acquiescence to the judgment of the Typo-Orthographical Convention."

While the above is under consideration, we respectfully call attention to another subject which is immediately connected with it. It is the use of a Grammar for the Editorial fraternity. We copy from the Charleston *Courier*:—

The influence of newspapers on popular modes and habits of thought, is a subject which presents strong claims to the attention of the philological observer, and claims which must grow with the growing area of that influence. We do not design at present to do more than specify a few cases and forms of errors and "slipshod" expressions or applications of words, which are occasionally found in editorial language.

An error or abuse, which is becoming rather common, and even threatening to invade the precincts of more deliberative authorship, is thus instanced:

"No orders will be attended to, *without* the money accompanies them."

Have we not conjunctive or conditional particles in abundance, *without* this forced application of a word which does good service both as preposition and as adverb, and which may well leave a province to the word "*unless*" and its cognates.

Another instance is in the use of the word "hope" as retrospective or reflexive in time, as—

"We hope it has rained ere this, at &c."

No necessity of language or thought requires this abuse, as the notion intended can be easily and readily conveyed by other words in their proper senses and relations

Other instances, not so flagrantly and obviously wrong, could be adduced, from a review of any bundle of exchanges, in this connection, but it is needless to prosecute the search. It should be a constant and earnest endeavor on the part of all concerned, to counteract and oppose the many inducements and temptations that beset the Press in this regard, and to preserve the growing influence of Journalism from this abuse and degradation of our language, either in its individual elements or its articulated relations.

MORE SNOW—*per usage*. On Saturday last, our regular snow-day, a fresh supply of the "white feathery stuff" covered the earth. But we have had so much of it, that it looks quite natural; and apparently, we realize but little inconvenience from it.

The following paragraph from the Richmond Daily *Whig* is just applicable to our town:—"Such a continuance of snow upon the ground, is almost unprecedented in this immediate region. And such a season for sleighing, Richmond has never known before. Coming unexpectedly, no one was prepared for the sport. But the devices and shifts for sligh-substitutes which have been resorted to, would astonish Gotham or Scandinavia.—From the music in the streets, one would infer that the hard-ware merchants have sold out their entire stock of cow-bells."

☞ We cheerfully give the following an insertion, which will explain itself. It was not our intention, in *locating* the affair, to connect it with the *University*.

CHAPEL HILL, 25th. Jany.

Messrs. Editors;—The editorial headed "Another tragedy in Chapel Hill," though not designed to do so, is calculated to make an incorrect impression on the public mind. The affair occurred about one mile from Chapel Hill. Mr. Ried boarded and lodged a mile from the village, and no student of the University was present, or in any way concerned in it. A judicial investigation took place the next morning, when the surviving combatant was admitted to bail.

Please give the public the benefit of this statement; and other journals that have fallen into the same error will confer a favor by copying.—*Editors Univ. Magazine.*

Book Table.

(All Books noticed in this Department can be had at the Book Store of E. W. Ogburn.)

☞ Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 29, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION AND COLLEGE REVIEW. Editors; *Absolom Peters, D. D; Henry Barnard, L. L. D.* The January number of this monthly periodical has been received, and we have examtned its contents with much pleasure and interest. The following list of contents will speak in stronger terms of commendation, than any thing we can write.

Portrait of Abbott Lawrence—a fine Steel Engraving. I. Editorial Introduction. II. Unconscious Tuition. By Prof. F. D. Huntington, of Harvard University. III. The Democratic Tendencies of Science. By Prof. D. Olmsted, of Yale College. IV. Improvements Practicable in American Colleges. By Prof. F. A. P. Barnard, of the University of Mississippi. V. Popular Education in Upper Canada. By J. George Hodgins, of Toronto. VI. Benefactors of Education, Literature, and Science. VII. Abbott Law ence. VIII. The Lawrence Scientific School, with an Illustration. IX. American Colleges; History of Illinois College. X. Richmond Female Institute, with Illustrations. XI. Education Intelligence.

Terms $3 per annum; or 25 cents per single number. N. A. Calkins, publisher, 348 Broadway, New York.

☞ Will the publisher please furnish us with the first no. as we would like to preserve them for future reference.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER;—We are truly glad to see this Periodical again, and learn that it has received sufficient patronage to ensure its existence for another year. It has put on a new dress and is much improved, and should receive the support of the south.

Contents: Africa in America; Under the Grasland Oaks; The Palsied Heart; The Wilds of Childhood; Hooped Dresses; The Mountain Prospects near Jocassee, S. C.; The Mariner of the Loire; Cousin Cera; Luigi Cane; The Advent of the Cholera; Sonnet; North and South Carolina Colleges; Editors Table; Notices of New Books. Published by Mackfarland, Fergusson & Co., Richmond, Va., $3.00, in advance.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN:—The advocate of industry, and journal of Scientific, Mechanical, and other improvements. Twenty numbers of the eleventh volume have been sent us by the publishers, and after an examination, we unhesitatingly pronounce it *the best* scientific journal, which has ever fallen under our observation. The contents embrace every thing relating to science, and is fully illustrated with wood cuts. Eight large pages weekly; $2 per ann. Munn & Co., New York.

☞ Among our new exchanges, we are happy to acknowledge the regular receipt of the *Richmond Daily Whig*. This paper, though *daily*, is much larger than the Times. It is the ablest edited, and contains more reading matter than any other daily on our list. Terms: Daily paper, $8 per annum; Semi-weekly, $5; Weekly, $3; always in advance.

THE FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALBUM, edited by Mrs. E. P. Elam, Richmond, Va. This interesting monthly has been greatly enlarged, as the January number shows; but the price remains the same. Only $1.50 for a large 48 page monthly magazine!

THE SPECTATOR.—This is the title of a southern literary weekly paper, neatly printed in quarto form, and devoted to belles letters, and scientific and miscellaneous intelligence. Published in Washington D. C., by A. F. Harvey, at $2.00, in advance.

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MAGAZINE for February is received. It contains some beautiful engravings, with choice literary readings. Price $3; or $4 for Graham and the Times.

☞ The American Journal of Education and College Review, which was commenced by Absolom Peters D. D. and Henry Barnard, L. L. D., will hereafter be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Peters and Hon. S. S. Randall, Superintendent of common schools for New York.

MOLLIE and ADA received just as the first form went to press. We are glad to hear from you again, and can bespeak better Gleanings for our readers next week.

"B." The change is made as directed. Your correspondence is *very* acceptable and we would be pleased to hear from you often.

THE OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN SHIP AT HONG-KONG.—We have already published a short account of the boarding of the American barque Reindeer, Capt. Nicholls, of New York, at Hong-Kong, by a mob of English police, white and black, who forcibly took from her one of her men, who had been placed in irons for mutinous conduct, and the fact that the captain was subsequently fined by the English authorities $75 for an alleged asault upon the mutineer, who shipped at New York as an American, but who declared he was an English subject on his arrival at Hong-Kong. The outrage on Capt. N. has called forth an earnest protest from a number of American residents and masters of American ships at Hong-Kong. They speak in high terms of the conduct of James Keenan, Esqr, the United States consul there, and of Capt McClang, of the United States steamer Powhatan, on board of which Capt. Nicholls was compelled to take refuge. Among the signers of the protest are Thomas B. Schaeffer of Baltimore and Wm. R. Yates, of Norfolk.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Effects of Whiskey.

A week or two since, an old man by the name of Taylor, in Madison county, being drunk, fell out with his wife, who was also drunk, and struck her several blows with a board or piece of plank. The consequence was, that in a short time she was prematurely delivered of twin children, so horribly mangled and bruised that they died immediately. We learn that the skull and collar bone of one was broken, and that the other had a leg and arm broken.

Taylor has fled the country.—*Asheville Spectator.*

A Memento of Daniel Webster.

At the Boston festival in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Daniel Webster Gen. Nye, of New York, in the course of his speech, said:

Sir, I was an admirer of the character of Daniel Webster. I remember with youthful emotion the time when I used to sail in his little bark upon the sea you have said he loved so well; and I have now a bright silver dollar that he gave me the day I was eleven years old. (Applause.) I have told my wife not to be dismayed at all at the thought of coming to want—I should never be out of money. (Laughter.) The dollar shall abide with me until time shall be to me no more. (Applause.) It is, sir, the anchor of my financial ship. I have often been reduced to that, but I have never yet been obliged to let it go. (Cheers.)

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The Senate of Pennsylvania, in view of our relations with England, is discussing the propriety of instructing their Senators in Congress and urging their representatives to secure an appropriation to complete Fort Delaware, on the Pea Patch Island, and to erect additional batteries, so as to render it impracticable for an enemy's fleet to pass up the river.

Emigrant Aid Bill.

A bill to aid destitute emigrants to Kansas has passed to its second reading in the Alabama Legislature. Its provisions are these—that where a company of 100 emigrants is formed under a leader, and that fact is made known to the Governor, he shall draw upon the Treasury for an amount not exceeding $25 for each man, to assist in the emigration—which amount shall be returned into the coffers of the State by a separate tax to be levied upon the slave property of the State.

Considerable feeling seems to exist on this subject in Alabama. As an evidence of it, a gentleman of Montgomery, Maj. Buford, sold several negroes a few days ago for the purpose of raising funds to carry emigrants to Kansas—he having already about a hundred men who have promised to accompany him, for the purpose of assisting in establishing the Southern institution in that part of the country.—*Rich. Whig.*

Much anxiety is felt in this community relative to the fate of Mr. Fulton of the Journal and Mr. Burr of the Herald, who left town on Wednesday last to fight a duel, somewhere beyond the borders of the State. Mr. Fulton was the challenger.—*Wil. Com.*

TEMPERANCE REVIVAL.—Gen Sam'l F. Cary of Ohio spoke on last Friday and Saturday afternoons in the public hall of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. Since the 1st of January, 114 students have joined the University Divison of Sons of Temperance.

☞ Cowansville Post Office, Rowan County, has been changed in name, to Rowan Mills—Postmaster, O. G. Foard.

DIED,

In this county, of coxolgia, on Monday evening the 28, Rev. JAMES WESTBROOKS, of the North Carolina Conference.

In Louisburg, N. C., on the 11th instant, of consumption, Mr. A. H. RAY, Principal of the Louisburg Female Seminary, in the 39th year of his age.

At Hillsdale, Guilford county, N. C., on the 25th inst., of croup, ANSELM LUTHER, son of A. & Martha P. Reed, aged 2 years, 11 months and 10 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.

☞ Message please copy.

OBITUARIES.

DEATH OF A STUDENT AT OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE.—It is truly painful to have to announce that one of our dear young men, JOSEPH F. LAPRADE, of Chesterfield county, Va., is no more. He died of Pneumonia, on the 22d inst., aged 18 years, 9 months and 14 days.

Mr. LaPrade had just entered upon the duties of a new session, but on the 7th day, was called from the Institute to his room by a chill, which, very unexpectedly, proved to be the forerunner of a fatal disease. The attack was very malignant at first, attended with high fever-pain in the head and right side with a slight hemorrhage of the lungs, but no cough of any consequence, which prevented us from being especially apprehensive until a short time before his death. His attending Physician was present all the time so as to administer whatever medical aid the developments of the case demanded—also his brother, a kind family and a number of associates were attendants—but could not save him; for the disease seated itself too deeply among the vitals of a weak, (for such was his) constitution to be removed by human skill and attention. He died far from his native home, relations and early associates, except a brother in school, but, not without every effort on the part of physician and friends to restore him or render his last moments easy.

His parents having formerly died, he left four brothers, one sister and a number of friends in Virginia and North Carolina, to mourn his early fate.

While we cannot say any thing definite in regard to his preparation for the future—as he never made an open profession of religion—one thing we can say, he was a very steady young man, and bid fair for an honorable and useful position in society.

His death is a sad event and one which has never occurred before in the history of our Institution. Parents, at seeing this notice, need not feel anxious about their sons who have come from a distance, for all are enjoying unmolested health, and are less exposed to the inclemencies of winter than they would be at home.

D. R. BRUTON.

Oak Ridge, N. C., Jan. 24, 1856.

*** Greensboro' papers, Danville Register and Richmond Examiner will please copy.

It becomes my painful duty to chronicle the sudden bereavement of our brother, Rev. James Jamieson.

Sister JAMIESON was taken on last Monday morning with a pain in the head. At first it was scarcely regarded as serious, but about dusk she was attacked with paralysis, followed by perpetual convulsions. She was soon deprived of speech and reason, soon lost all consciousness, and remained insensible until death ensued, on Wednesday night, Jan. 10th, about 9 o'clock. The skill of our most experienced physicians and the tenderest care of friends availed nothing to arrest the disease; the system seemed overwhelmed from the first, and could not recover from the shock.

Mrs. Margaret Emily Jamieson was the daughter of Andrew Lindsay, Esq., of Guilford county, one of the most influential men and one of the robest Methodists of his day. His family had the advantage not only of precept, but the far greater benefit of the example of a pure religious life daily before them. Emily, from a child, added to a naturally sweet disposition the grace of a real Christianity. In the several relations of child, wife and mother, she was without reproach, and filled up the measure of duty so fully as to render home happy and to bind to her heart, kindred and friends, with cords so strong that death cannot sever them. Memory will cherish, long and fondly, the thought of her virtues and the bright and cheerful exhibition of that faith that all who knew her saw "worked by love and purified her heart." The suddenness of the attack and the nature of the disease prevented her from giving that evidence of readiness in the farewell word, that bereaved friends so love to hear: but we know how she lived, and have no fears for the end. We know that "Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

She was about entering on the 39th year of her age, and life was still full of promise, and she has left a little daughter about five years old, just when it would seem that a mother's care was most needed. Indeed, "God moves in a mysterious way" in His dealings with us; but, hard as it may be, our duty is still to submit, and trust, and wait.

Our brother needs Christian sympathy and the prayers of God's people in this, the dark hour. May God succor him, and sustain us all.

B.

Danville, Va., Jan. 17, 1856.

Commercial.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Our readers, and especially the farmers and those doing business with the Rail Road, will gladly receive the following schedule of freight on the North Carolina and Wilmington & Weldon Rail Roads, from Greensboro to Wilmington *via* Goldsboro:

	N. C. R. R.	W. & W. R. R.
Cotton ℔ Bale, 350 lbs.	$1 40	$ 60
Flour ℔ bbl. (in bags 10 ℔ cent. added)	64	25
Corn, Meal, Rye, Peas ℔ bu.	14	8
Oats, Shorts and Bran "	7	5
Salt ℔ sack	80	33
Wheat ℔ bushel	16	8
Hay, Fodder, Oats & Straw, ℔ 100 lbs.	19	15
Brick ℔ 1,000	5 00	3 50
Guano ℔ Ton	1 00	1 00
Bacon, loose, ℔ 100 lbs.	64	41
FIRST CLASS FREIGHT. Baskets, Buckets, Bellows, Brooms, Boxes Merchandise, Camphine, Carpeting, Eggs, Confectionaries, Furniture, Glass-ware, Gun-Powder, Fine Liquors, ℔ 100 lbs.	64	41
SECOND CLASS. Agricultural Impliments, Bacon—packed, Hardware, Bagging, Beeswax, Machinery, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Crockery, Coffee, Dye-Stuffs, Dried Fruit, Sheeting, Fish, Saddlery, Domestic Liquors, Marble—dress'd, Nails, Steel, Stoves, Tallow, Tin, Wool, Tobacco, Vegetables ½ rates, ℔ 100 lbs.	55	34
THIRD CLASS. Molasses, Hides, Fruit, Hair, Oil, Oysters, Rags, Rice, Sashes, Shrubbery, Stone, Cider, Vinegar, Lime, Marble—undressed, ℔ 100 lbs.	40	26

List of Articles

Received at the Station in Greensboro' since Jan. 23, 1856.

CONSIGNEE.	ARTICLES.	DUE R. R.
Rankin & McLean,	2 barrels fish,	
Gov. Morehead,	13 boxes, 4 bundles,	
W. C. Porter,	1 bbl. Molasses,	
W. S. Gilmer,	1 hhd. "	
"	1 tierce rice,	
Rankin & McLean,	4 bbl. fish,	
"	22 packets salt,	
C. N. McAdoo,	3 hhds. molasses,	
"	1 bale rice,	
"	33 sacks salt,	26.40
W. J. McConnell,	1 bbl.	
J. & R. Shaw,	1 bbl. and 1 box,	
J. W. Thomas,	2 " 20 sks salt,	
C. P. Mendenhall,	1 box,	50
J. L. Michour,	1 trunk,	50
A. Hunt,	2 bbls.	2.00
A. Stakes,	1 hhd. molasses,	
C. G. Yates,	1 lot copper,	25
David Scott,	1 casting,	
Mrs. Bumpass,	27 bds. Paper,	
J. M. Bland,	2 half barrels,	80
Dr. E. Watson,	1 box,	40
J. L. Michcur,	1 trunk,	40
Rankin & McLean,	2 bbls., 5 bags,	4.50
Prof. Sterling,	1 cask,	2.25
Finley, Shaw & Son,	3 bags coffee,	1.60
T. J. Patrick,	1 Iron Safe,	5.45

The Freight on all articles must be paid before they can be removed.

☞ All persons writing on their own business and wishing an answer, will enclose a postage stamp.

J. PAISLEY, Agt.

GREENBORO MARKET, Jan. 30.
[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

Bacon	14	@	15
Beef	4	@	5
Beeswax			20
Butter	15	@	16
Coffee			16
Candles, Tallow	22	@	25
" Adamantine	33	@	40
" Sperm	55	@	60
Corn			60
" Meal, (50 lb pr. bu.)	62	@	75
Chickens	10	@	12
Apples, peeled			62
Peaches, "	2.00	a	2.25
" unpeeled			75
Eggs			12
Feathers			40
Flour	7.50	a	8.00
Flaxseed			1.00
Hides, Green			5
" Dried			10
Hay	50	@	60
Lard	12	@	15
Molasses			75
Nails	6	@	7
Oats			40
Peas, Yellow	62	@	75
" White	75	@	80
Pork			8
Rags	2	a	3
Rice	8	a	10
Salt			3.00
Sugar, Brown			12
" Loaf			15
" Crushed			15
" Clarified			14
Tallow	14	a	15
Wool	25	a	30
Wheat	1.25	a	1.37

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, Jan. 26.

Bacon		@	13
Beeswax		@	24
Candles, Fayetteville Factory	20		
" Adamantine	26	@	30
" Sperm		@	50
Coffee, Rio	12	@	13
" Laguira	13½		
" St. Domingo			
Cotton, Fair to Good	8	@	8½
" Ordinary to Mid	8		
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 10	17	@	18
Feathers	40		
Flour, Family	8 75	@	
" Superfine	8.40	@	
" Fine		@	8.15
" Scratched	7.90	@	
Corn		@	90
Wheat	1.50		
Oats	40	@	
Peas	70		
Rye	1.10	@	
Hides, Dry	10		
" Green	4	@	5
Lard	14		
Molasses, Cuba	32	a	45
" New Orleans	48	@	50
Nails	5½		
Salt, Liverpool, sack	1.75	@	1.75
" Allum, bushel	75		
Flaxseed	1.50		
Clover seed ℔ lb	12½	@	15
Brandy, Peach			1.60
" Apple		@	60
N. C. Whiskey	57	@	60
Sugar, Loaf	12½		
" Crushed	12½		
" St. Croix	9½	@	10
" Porto Rico	8½	@	10
" New Orleans	8	@	9
Tallow	11	@	12
Tobacco, Leaf			
" Manufactured	8	@	15
Wool	14	@	15

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan. 28.
[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

Bacon, N. C., hog round	12½	@	13
" Western Sides	13½	@	
" " Shoulders	12	@	12½
Lard, N. C.	14	@	14½
Butter	25	@	30
Beeswax	23	@	25
Candles, Adamantine	60	@	61
" Sperm	40	@	55
Corn	80	@	90
Coffee, Rio	11½	@	13½
" Lagura	13	@	14
Cotton, middling	8	@	9
N. C. Sheetings	7½	@	8
" Yarn	17	@	17½
Feathers	42	@	45
Flour Fayetteville	9.50	@	9.75
Hay, Eastern	0.00	@	0.00
" Northern	00	@	00
Lime	1.10	@	1.15
Molasses Cuba	43	@	45
Nails	5	@	60
Turpentine, Yellow Dip	2,50	@	0,00
" Virgin		@	2,00
" Hard	1,53	@	0,00
Tar	2.05	@	
Rosin, No 1	1,50	@	2.37½
" 2	1,15	@	1,50
" Common	1,05	@	1,12½
Spirits Turpentine	37	@	38½
Potatoes, Bbls	2,50	@	3.00
Rice	5½	@	
Salt, Alum	50	@	0,00
" Sack	1,00	@	1,25
Sugar, N. O.		@	
" Cuba		@	
Dried Apples per lb	3	@	3½
" Peeled Peaches	6	@	6
" Unpeeled	3	@	3½

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., Jan. 19.

Bacon, Hams		@	14
" Hog round	12	@	13
Beans, White	2.00	@	2.12½
Buckwheat, bag	94	@	00
Butter, Goshen	28	@	30
" Glade	23	@	26
Cotton	9	@	00
Corn, White	79	@	
" Mixed	78	@	00
" Yellow	80	@	83
Flaxseed	1.80	@	1.90
Flour, Fine	9.00	@	
" Superfine	9.50	@	0.00
" Extra	10	@	0.00
" Family	11	@	0.00
Hay, Cargo	1.50	@	
Oats		@	37½
Salt, Fine, ℔ sack	1.55	@	
" Ground Alum	1.25	@	
Sugar, Refined	10½	@	
" Crushed	11½	@	
Shingles, Heart, 72 in bunch	7.00	@	
" Sap, " " "	4.00	@	5.00
Whiskey	38	@	

Molasses, new Crop, just received and for sale by

Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

FISH—fresh Mullets and Mackerel, just received and for sale by

Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

TO MEDORA.

Ah, I have gazed upon that brow,
Wreathed in nature's noblest hue—
Those sparkling eyes and image, now,
Seem almost rising to my view.
I've thought, I've dreamed, and in my dreams
A form divine before me rose,
With heart as pure as ether's beams,
And eyes that heaven's light disclose.
I thought of Eden's lovely bowers,
Aroma's sweets amid them strewn—
When love first walked amid those flowers,
In golden light and rosy morn;
When life first strolled this new-born shore,
With angel cadence on its tongue—
Tuned to glory, on high could soar—
In concord with its kindred sung.
Yes, I have gazed upon that brow,
Fair and lovely as the rose,
And thither memory takes me now,
And from the past its mantle throws.
And in morning's roseate light
An Eden's daughter blushing fair,
Rises to my raptured sight,
And seems an impress sweet to bear.
But bounding over yonder plain,
The fairy ones recedes from view—
I gaze, but gaze the while in vain,
I cease, and on life's track pursue.
Though, if no more upon life's shore
I meet that form so heavenly fair,
There is a place, when time is o'er,
Where mortals meet, and glory wear.
There, where the sweet angelic choir
Shall have its numbers swelled by thee
May I not still to thee aspire,
And wilt thou not remember me?

Albemarle. M. W. MUL.

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBOROUGH, JAN. 26.

Why are the females of the present day like the lilies of the scriptures? Because they toil not, neither do they spin; yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them.

We copied the above for the purpose of contradicting it and giving our opinion of any one who would be guilty of such vile slander—for such we take it to be—but just as we were preparing to so express ourselves the paper "went to press." Therefore, it appears just as we found it—without comment.

How to Prove a Lover.

In order to try your lover's affection for you, take an opportunity of dancing some evening continually with somebody else, or otherwise flirting, while, in the mean time, you snub and slight him. If this conduct does not destroy his regard for you he loves you indeed sincerely; but he is a fool, and don't you have him.—*Exchange.*

This is good advice, but we did not publish it for the benefit of the ladies, they already seem to understand it; but there are too many, who ought to know better, so desperately "taken on" when they do "fall in love" that it really looks like they had lost all self-respect and pride. All women admire independence, and whenever they find a man so silly that he will tamely submit to an insult, or "slight," as they call it, they have found a man for whom they have little respect.—The principle of loving those who maltreat us, is unnatural with all *animals*, except the dog, and whenever a man assumes it' he should be treated as one of the canine species—*kicked out.*

The Disappointed.

Sad, pale and forlorn he treads life's bustling path, scarcely stopping to speak to those he meets, or if he does it is but to go away again with, if it were possible, a greater disgust for the world. He sees no sympathizing friend and can barely trust himself; but, the cause is plain:—

"Ah! yes, a woman's smiles beguiled thy youth,
A fair and lovely maiden, faithless proved—
And thou fond man deem'd all she said the truth,
Until she showed how lightly she had loved."

This, alas! is too true! Women do often love too lightly, or else they think man's heart is not easily broken.

"But live! and happy be, thou kind believer!
And hence, forever all such Sirens shun—
O! think no more about this dear deceiver!
That won your heart & made you half undone."

Would that he could live and be happy. Perhaps he could if he would think no more about his deciever; but she will still be "dear," though a "deceiver." But, still—

"It was a false—a deep bewildering fire—
It was a wound of love's insidious dart!
That filled thy soul with flames of wild desire,
And made a void—a dessert of thy heart."

Ah, he knows it, and this is the cause of his sadness. To think one that he loved and had trusted so confidingly should prove "false" and "fill his soul with flames of wild desire," was more than his pure heart could bear. But,

"Perchance a nobler flame will warm thy breast,
A fair and lovely maiden faithful prove,
And all thy future life be doubly blest,
With warmest smiles of woman's purest love."

It may be so, but it is hardly probable. For, notwithstanding, "a fair and lovely maiden" *might* "faithful prove," yet he will be loth to trust as once he did, ere he was betrayed. It should not be so, yet one dishonorable act will depreciate woman's influence more than ten good deeds will enhance it. And it seldom, very seldom occurs that his "future life" is ever "blest" with "woman's purest love," although when it is "pure" there is no richer boon this side of heaven!

The lady who made a dash has since put her husband to a full stop.

Ill temper puts as many briefs into the lawyer's bag as injustice.

Beautiful extract—helping a young lady out of a mud-puddle.

The man who was in liquor for two days after Christmas has been taken out in a bad state of preserve-ation.

Why would ladies make better traders and peddlers than men! Because thay never get shaved.

The individual who was content that his life should be linked with crime, has found a strong chain round his leg.

An Illinois paper says there is a man in Olney so dirty that the assessor put him down as "real estate"

Of all the beautiful bodies that shed the light of their celestial countenances upon us poor mortals here below, the sun takes the shine.

There are five letters in the English language which are always pronounced wrong. Can any one tell which they are?

A late writer says that however dearly a man may love his father, there is one that he loves still better, and that is his father's son.

What is the difference between a dog watch on board ship and a watch-dog? None. The sailor and the dog both sleep with one eye open.

Some lone bachelor is guilty of the following: Why is the heart of a lover like the sea-serpent? Because it is a secreter (sea critter) of great sighs (size.)

Mrs. Partington advised all young people afflicted with preparation of the heart to apply the cataract of mustard to draw out the information, and she says she has never known a faiulure where this device was followed.

We have heard of a man so lazy that he crried a cat under each arm to breath for him, but the laziest man we ever heard of, was he, who wished himself dead, that some one else might be compelled to wash his feet for him!

Mountains are considerable up and down in Vermont. It is related that a coachman driving up one, was asked if it was as steep on the other side. "Steep," he answered, "chained lightning couldn't go down it without breechin' on!"

CAN SHE SPIN?—A young girl was presented to James I., as an English prodigy, because she was deeply learned. The person who introduced her, boasted of her proficiency in ancient languages. "I can assure your Majesty," said he, "that she can both speak and write Latin, Greek, and Hebrew."

"These are rare attainments for a damsel," said James; "but, pray tell me, *Can she spin?*"

THE GIRLS.—When a young man enters the arena of the world in search of a wife, he should ask three questions before entering into courtship; first, is she intelligent?—second, is she kind and benevolent?—and thirdly, did she ever get up before breakfast in the morning?—If all these interrogatories be answered in the affirmative, no other qualfication is indispensably necessary; for with such a wife fortune and fame can easily be acquired. Such is the wife for a laboring man; such should be the companion of one fotunately possessed of wealth, and such should be the wife of him who aspires to the highest stations that society can bestow. All this information can be easly obtained from the girl you have in view; for many boast of their indolence, and think no higher compliment could be paid than by calling them delicate in health and feeble minded. If she is weighed in the balances and found wanting, pass her with *contempt*, and look to other resources for future happiness. But marry, let the risk be what it may—it gives dignity to your profession: it inspires confidence, and commmands respect. With a wife the lawyers are more trusty, the doctor more esteemed, the merchant gets a bigger credit, and the mechanic throws the hammor with increase power and shoves the plane with a more dexterous hand, in short—a man who has no wife, *is no man at all.* She nurses him while sick, she watches for him when absent, and loves and cherishes him when in health. Gentlmen, get a wife—a pretty one if you like them best; a good one if she is to be found. Then youth will pass in visionary pleasures, as if on a bed of flowers, middle age will be enjoyed in the bosom of a happy family, and when your hand is silvered over with the frost of many winters, you can reflect back with the happy consolation that you have spent a life in usefulness to yourself, and to the benefit of your fellow men.—*Exchange.*

The Farmer.

GUANO.

The demand for this fertilizer is daily becoming more extensive in this country, and especially upon the Atlantic slope.—Even at the present exorbitant price of fifty-five dollars a ton, it is the cheapest manure that can be employed upon most of our lands, whether remote from, or adjacent to, supplies of other manures. Our Government has instituted negotiations, at different times, with a view to the introduction of guano at a cheaper rate.—But the effort for this purpose has hitherto failed. The pretension of the United States to the Lobos Islands was abandoned, and without indemnity for those of our citizens who had, upon the faith of advice from the State Department, undertaken to bring off the deposits from those islands. The treaty with Ecuador, based upon the supposition that the Gallipagos Islands abounded in deposits, not of sea-birds, indeed, but of turtles, has been abandoned, not so much on account of the unjustifiable interposition of the Government of France and England to prevent the conclusion of that treaty, as from the exposure of the fact, that the islands in question afford no guano at all, or none worth inquiring after. In the mean time, the Peruvian monoply is becoming more oppressive than ever, while the demand for the article does not keep pace with the supply.

The agents of the Peruvian Government promised, it appears, in 1852, not to deal with parties standing between them and the farmers, and who add a large profit to the original cost of the article, but to sell to the farmers directly any quantity over twenty tons, on time, with satisfactory indorsement, in Baltimore, at the fixed price of $46 20 per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds. But this measure has not been carried out.

The Government has been often appealed to, in behalf of the agricultural interest, for a relief from the burden of the Peruvian monopoly. One proposition, coming from the American Farmer, is, for our Government to arrange with the Government of Peru for the payment to Peru of a fixed price for all the guano taken by our people, the payment being made there, upon the receipt of the permission to load their vessels. Our navigation, as well as our agricultural interests, would be promoted by such an arrangement; but there is no good reason to suppose that the Peruvian Government would listen to it. It is very true, that if the guano deposits be opened to our enterprising merchants and navigators, the cost of its supply to our own farmers would be soon reduced by active competition, and perhaps brought down to half of the present rate. But Peru would be afraid that, in the course of this active competition, our people would remove the islands from their moorings, and tow them into Chesapeake bay. This might be thought of, unless it should be found more economical, by our shipmasters, to bring away the islands in freight paying fragments.

The Rockville (Maryland) Journal suggests another mode by which Peru may be brought to terms—that is, by imposing a specific duty upon the guano imported, to the amount of the excess of its price to consumers over the rate of forty dollars a ton. Thus, if the agents of the Government of Peru asked more for the article than the price above named, the excess would go into the national Treasury. It will be for Congress to consider this and similar proposions for the relief of the agriculturists from the burden of the excessive guano tax.

But the farming interest is, according to recent accounts, to be benefitted in this respect by the discovery, in the Pacific ocean, out of the ordinary track of navigators, of an island or group of Islands, abounding with guano.

The discovery was made by an American shipmaster, who landed upon the island, and feeling satisfied that it was rich in guano deposits, disclosed his discovery of the treasure to individuals who have formed a company in New York, with adequate capital to make it available. The discoverer himself laid his information and his project before the Government in October last, and obtained the promise, it is said of the protection to the government in their enterprise. The company have already dispatched several ships, with laborers and implements and supplies, for the purpose of bringing into our ports cargoes of their guano. One of these ships sailed from New London on the 10th of August last. Further advices, as to the extent of the deposits are expected to be received very soon.

The following facts in regard to the discovery of the island, and its situation and condition, and also of the action of the Government in the matter, we take from the New York Journal of Commerce of the 3d instant, to wit:

"One of the discoverers of the island made an affidavit before the members of the Cabinet at Washington, that in the year 1832 he discovered and landed on a certain barren and uninhabited island, situated in the Pacific ocean, more than five hundred miles from the main land, and more than two hundred from any adjacent island; and that he had been cruising in those seas anterior to the time of said discovery, and the said island was wholly unknown (as far as he has been able to ascertain) prior to said above mentioned discovery."

"He also landed on the island on two or three subsequent occasions, one of which was for the purpose of burying a deceased seaman. The island is uninhabited, and of a coral formation, from eight to nine miles in circumference, extending in a northerly and southerly direction; is quite low, not rising more than twenty to thirty feet above level of the sea, its shape nearly crescent. Being situated in the easterly trade winds, a large number of ships can safelfy lie and load on the leeward side at most seasons of the year. It was the resort of myriads of birds, and its entire surface presented a lightish crust, sufficiently hard in some places to walk upon, and in others quite porous. There was found no trace of vegetation.

"It was on the authority of information thus received, that Secretary Dobbin addressed Commodore Mervine, of the Pacific squadron, directing that one of the ships under his command be dispatched, 'with a view to ascertaining the correctness of the information, of protecting our citizens in their rights, and taking care of the interests of our country.' This island is claimed to possess unequaled advantages for anchoring and loading vessels. From the Chincha Islands, which have no harbor, there was exported, last year, over four hundred thousand tons of guano."

The company express confidence in the belief that they can, from this new source, furnish an adequate supply of guano for consumption in the United States at thirty dollars a ton.

Live Cattle Weighed by Measure.

The only instrument necessary is a tape measure with feet and inches marked upon it. The girth is the circumference of the animal just behind the shoulder blades. The length is the distance from the shoulder blade to the rear of the buttock. The superficial feet are obtained by multiplying the girth and the length. The following table contains the rule to ascertin the weight of the animal:

If less than 1 ft. in girth,		multiply super. ft. by	8
"	3 and more than 1,	"	11
"	5	"	3,	"	16
"	7	"	5.	"	28
"	7	"	7,	"	32
"	11	"	9,	"	43

Example.—Suppose the girth of a bullock to be 6 feet 2 inches, length 5 feet 6 inches. The superficial area will then be 34 square feet. This multiplied by 23, in accordance with the preceding table, gives the weight, 782 lbs.

Example.—Suppose a pig to measure in girth 2 feet, and in length 1 foot 9 inches. There would then be 3 1-2 superficial feet, which, multipled by 11, gives 38 1-2 lbs. as the weight of the animal, when dressed. In this way the weight of the four quarters can be substantially ascertained during life.—*Boston Traveller.*

TO COMMON SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

By an act of the last Legislature the time of holding elections for Committee men, was changed to the first Saturday in April, the Committee then chosen, to commence their term of office, on the first monday in May following.

The Committee men now in office, will continue until others are chosen.

E. W. OGBURN Chn.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.

Greensborough, N. C.

Market Street, second square from the court house.

HENRICO PILE LOTION.

THIS invaluable Lotion was discovered by a gentleman who had been afflicted with this most distressing complaint for fifteen years and having been entirely cured by its use, as well as many others who have tried its virtues, we recommend it to all who may be suffering with this annoying disease, assuring them that when used in accordance with the direction it has rarely failed to cure, and in no instance has it failed to give relief.

For sale at the Drug Store of,

W. C. PORTER.

Greensboro', N. C. 1:6ms.

NEW BOOKS—JUST RECEIVED.—Rose Clark, Fanny Fern; Good Time Coming; Minnie Life; A Basket of Chips; The Home Garner; Lloyd's Steamboat Directory and Disasters on the Western Waters; Napoleon at St. Helena; American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge; The Memors of Susan Allibone, A Life hid with Christ; Whateley's Good and Evil Angels; Whateley's Future State. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

Jan. 22, 1856.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

A NEW VOLUME.

DURING the last six months there have been issued of Harper's New Monthly Magazine over eight hundred and fifty thousand numbers. The Publishers may safely appeal to this fact as evidence of the unparalleled and constantly increasing success with which their efforts to publish a cheap, instructive and entertaining monthly have been attended. They renew the expression of their thanks to the public for their constant confidence and support, and especially to the Press for the substantial aid it has afforded in making their efforts and publication known to the American People.

It can scarcely be necessary to add the assurance, that the plan of conducting the Magazine, which has proved so successful, will be continued with increased assiduity and care. The wants and tastes of the great mass of the people will continue to be consulted; and no labor or expense will be spared to give them, every month, the largest amount of the most interesting and instructive literary matter, original and selected, in the best form and at the cheapest price. Special and increased attention will be given to the series of original illustrated articles, descriptive of American scenes and historical incidents, prepared by the most popular writers, and accompanied by engravings by the best artists in the United States. In every department of the Magazine renewed efforts will be made to increase its ability, its utility, and its attractiveness for general readers.

Though it has not yet completed the sixth year of its existence, Harper's Magazine has a circulation greater, by many thousands, than was ever attained by any other similar publication ever issued in any part of the world. It is the determination of the Publishers that it shall continue to merit this unparalleled and still increasing prosperity.

Each Number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events and impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for *June* and *December*: but subscriptions may commence with any number.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Eleven Volumes are now ready, bound. "Harper's Story Books," and "Harper's Magazine" will be sent to one Address, for one year, for *Five Dollars.*

The Publishers will supply specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Publishers.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. P. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON,
DENTISTS,

Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.

They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.

They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.

January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

NEW BOOKS.

Life in California,
The Moral and Intellectual diversity of Races, The Philadelphia Housewife, Pepy's Diary of Correspondence 4 vol, Lippencott's Gazzetteer of the world, Harpers Juvenile Library, 25 volume's of Cumming's works, My School and Schoolmasters, Poetry and Mistery of Dreams, Calafornia and its History, Dress a fine Art, Common place Book, Joan of Arc, Glenwood, Elie, Dove Cote, The Moral Probe, The old Homestead, The Ten years among the Mail-bags, The Cottage Gardner, Hidden Path, Amy Lee, Scenes in the life of our Saviour, Book of Bourdoir, Souvenier Gallery, Bears, Molley Kitty, Love of Country, The End—by Cummings, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

December, 22nd, 1855.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.

AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-St. (near Chatham)

NEW YORK,

HAS now in store, and is constantly receiving *well-assorted Stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths,* &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices, will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His Stock consists of *Rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets In New Designs; Superior English and American 3 Ply, and Ingrain Carpets;* Comprising many New Patterns, made expressly for first class trade.—Also,

Twilled and Plain Venetian Hall and Stair Carpets.

Oil-Cloths, in widths from 2 to 24 feet in various qualities.

Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.

Table and Piano of Choice Patterns.

4-4, 5-5 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.

Window Shakes of Desirable Styles.

Stair Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING.

Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers, and sold at fair prices.

June 30, 1855, 1-8m,

A. PERRY SPERRY,
(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)
WITH
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

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T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
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MERCHANTS,
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Jan. 1, 1856.

The Times:

An Independent and Literary
JOURNAL,

Devoted to News, Internal Improvements, Education, Agriculture, Manufacture, Commerce & The Markets.

WE *know* that the interests of the People of our State demand such a paper, and believing that one free from the political strifes and quarrels of the day, devoted to such topics, will be the kind they desire, we confidently enter upon this enterprise with the assurance of meriting and meeting their approbation and support. Our object is to make the Times the mirror of the State, in which all can see their true interests held up and encouraged.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

To this subject we expect to devote as much space as a full statement of the various operations will require; for as our works of improvements advace, so do all the other interests of the State.

EDUCATION.

It is a source of regret to all interested in the educational interests of our State, (and who is not?) that our papers are so much devoted to party politics, &c., that this great cause has been too much neglected; we propose, therefore, to devote to this subject, a portion of our space. We will foster and carefully note the advancement of Education, not only in our higher Schools, but also in our Common Schools.

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Greensboro', N. C., Jan. 1 1856.

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August 1855. 1-1m.

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